## TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Cable Dispatches.

LONDON, February 9 .- A letter from GARABALDI. published to-day in Venice, expresses sympathy

for the struggling Cretans. Paris, February 9.—An understanding has been arrived at by which the Turkish forces are to evac-

nate Servia. It is stated that the Pope will soon make an appeal to the Catholic powers to sustain him. FLORENCE, February 9.—GENERAL HUMBER, the Crown Prince of Italy and commander-in-chief of the Italian army, will soon marry an Arch-Duchess

of Austria. LIVERPOOL, February 8-Evening.-Cotton more active; sales, 12,000 bales; middling uplands, 144@14].

LONDON, February 9-Noon.-Consols 91 3-16. 5-20 bonds, 72 15-16; Erie, 40; Illinois Central, 81. LIVERPOOL, February 9-Noon.-Cotton market opens strong, with probable day's sales of 10,000 bales; prices unchanged, middling uplands being still quoted at 141@141.

Washington News.

Government will bring us to a solution in which quiet. we shall agree, in which the two houses shall agree. was frequently:in counsel with Southerners recent\_ at i8@30c. ly here, and that he favors their proposed policy. BANKS intimated that any Congressional policy would be futile in operation if opposed by the Executive. We must have laws in which the Executive will co-operate in order to make those laws effective. If we fail to secure co-operation in laws, it is our duty to drop law-making and consider the purposes and the position of the President himself. The Commissioner of Agriculture has received a small quantity of superior Chinese sugar cane seed to be distributed on application by mail. Ad-

A delegation of Masons will leave for Columbia, S. C., to-morrow, for the purpose of presenting Jewels to South Carolina Masons. W. J. WALKER, General Agent Atlantic Coast Route, via Washington, has the party in charge.

dress Isaac Newton, Agricultural Depot, Wash-

President Johnson called upon Mr. GEO. PEA-BODY to-day as a private citizen. In the course of conversation he paid that gentleman a high compliment for the magnificent gift in behalf of the educational interests of the South. Mr. PEABODY replied, said:

"He had some knowledge of the official cares bearing upon the Executive, and appreciated his efforts to restore the lately rebellious States to their full relations to the Federal Government." Alluding to his residence in England, he said:

"There was a more friendly feeling among the people and the Government of that country than

HENRY GRIDER, of Kentucky, whose death was announced to-day, served in the war of 1812 under Gen. SHELBY, in both Houses of the Kentucky Legislature, and nine years in Congress. He was a member of the Reconstruction Committee, and was untiring in kindly offices for the people of the

The National Democratic Comm National Hotel, with a view to an election of Delegates to the Conventions of each State, to consider the state of the country, A proposition of the Pennsylvania Committee, to hold a National Convention at Harrisburg, May 21st, was favorably entertained. Its adoption is probable, with suggestions to the State Committees, to order elections of delegates forthwith, who may act in an

WASHINGTON, February 10 .- The New Orleans Riot Committee will report to-morrow, condemning Mayor Monnoe and censuring the President. They say the loyal people are not protected, and that the Committee therefore will, in connection with this report, present a Bill appointing a Governor and Council, under whom the State can reorganize. Only loyalists, regardless of color, will be allowed to vote.

The Ways and Means Committee will report early, probably by to-morrow.

In the Internal Revenue Bill the leading ideas is the riddance of the tax on manufactures at the earliest possible moment. The present Government wants to forbid this immediately, hence this gartial action. The articles entering largely into the cost of living, such as salt, leather, cooking and kitchen utensils, scales, engines, and clothing made from taxed staples, are exempt.

Many articles now paying two per cent., such as glue, wagons used for farming or freighting purposes, as also butter and cheese, are exempted. A section is added, refunding the amount paid on the raw material entering into their manufacture. Many articles are exempt because the expense of

collecting exceeds the tax. Boxes, bottles and barrels are exempt, if their contents are taxed. The Cotton tax remains unchanged. The tax on Cane Sugar is placed at a uniform rate of one cent

The liquor tax is unchanged, but the license for distilleries is increased from \$100 to \$500. Distillations from apples and peaches are free; Grape Brandy 50 cents; Wine unchanged.

Incomes under \$1900 are exempt, and the excess is taxed five per cent. Rent, taxes, insurance,

two, nor more than ten years.

There is a provision that whenever any article is offered for sale at prices less than the tax, such article shall be subject to seizure.

Congressional. RENATE. .

Washington, February 9. - The memorial of Many Letoup, (whose husband was killed in the New Orleans riots, asking ralief), was re ferred to the Committee on Pensions. A motion to reconsider the vote against the

was postponed. The Senate considered District Bills, and after the Executive session, the death of Heney Gerden. of Kentucky, was announced. Mr. Davis pro-

Bankrupt Bill was carried. The reconsideration

rounced a culogy and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE. The consideration of STEVENS' Bill was resumed. Mr. BANES took the floor. He bolisved the States lately in rebealion to be still States, but that they may be regarded in a state of siege. He could not object to placing them under martial law, but

the Bill went further; es. tablishing a Government responsible neither to Con Tress nor the people, but to the commander of the a my. Another objection : There is not a letter or line looking to the establishment of any other than a Military Gov-Mr. Ashrey rose to a question of order, called

up the Nebraska veto, and the Senate's action thereon. The measage was read, when Mr. Asurev moved the previous question, and the Bill was passed, 20 to 44. Messrs. Davis and RAYMOND voting nay.

STEVENS' Bill was resumed.

Mr. RAYMOND said it is clear there is not unanimity enough to secure the effectiveness of the measure. None of the propositions before the House had sufficient friends to enforce them, even

if passed. some measure which would secure effective unauimity and command the support of every department of the Government. He proposed that the whole matter be referred to a committee of five or seven of which Surveys he Chairman to report a seven, of which Stevens be Chairman, to report a Bill by Wednesday for the protection of life and liberty in the South, and for the speedy readmission of those States.

In the course of a long debate, Mr. SCHELLE-

impeachment.

House adjourned. General News.

New York, February 9 .- Exports of specie today \$210,000. The World publishes an expose of an order of the grand army of the Republic. The organiza-

RALEIGH, February 9 .- The Legislature passed a Relief Bill, staving off the payment of debts twelve months.

Marine News. New York, February 10 .- Arrived, the steam-

ship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall February 1. She brings \$788,000 in treasure. The Mackinaw left Aspinwall on the 29th ult. for Curacoa. Domestic Markets. New York, February 9-Noon.-Flour dull and

drooping. Wheat dull. Corn dull and prices in favor of buyers. Rye quiet. Oats dull. Pork dull and lower; new mess, \$20 62a20 75; old, \$20. Lard dull; barrels, 112a133. Whiskey dull. Barley dull. Peas quiet. Cotton dull at 32a33 for Middling Uplands. Freights dull.

Money market steady but very dull; 5-20's, 1862, registered, 106ga107; coupons, 108g; new issue, 1054. 10-40's, coupons, 100%. 7-30's, first series, 1053; second and third, 1054. Virginia State Sixes, 55a58. Missouri State Sixes, 94a95. Money 6a7 Pcent. Exchange, 60 days, 108; at sight, 109 a 1094. Gold, 1371.

New York, February 9-P. M .- Cotton a shade firmer: sales of 1400 bales at 33c. Flour dull; Washington, February 9.—Banks, yesterday, in State \$9 15a12. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn, appealing to STEVENS against pressing a vote, used mixed Western \$1 13a1 14. Whiskey nominal the following language: "I believe that a day or Pork firm; Mess \$20 25a20 874. Lard lower, 11 12114. two devoted to the subject of reconstruction of the New Turpentine 68a69. Rosin 3fa9. Groceries

CIECINNATI, February 9.—Flour and Grain quiet; and in which the people of the country will sustain | market less firm without important changes. Cotus, and in which the President will give us his ton held firmly; prices unchanged; middling, 29@support." This speech gives rise to various specu- 34. Provisions firm and in moderate demand. lations. It is understood, however, that BANKS | Lard dull at 12@12. Cheese firm at 16c. Butter

Military Governments of the South. The following Bill, proposed by Senator Wit. LIAMS, of Oregon, and reported upon favorably by the Committee on Reconstruction, has been the subject of much, and spirited, debate within the last few days: BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT GOV-

ERNMENT OF THE INSURRECTIONARY STATES. Whereas, The pretended State Governments of the late so-called Confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Toxas, and Arkansas, were set up without the authority of Congress, and without the sanction of the people;

Whereas, The so pretended Governments afford no adequate protection for life or property, and countenance and encourage lawlessness and crime; Whereas, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in the so-called States,

until loyal and Republican State Governments can be legally established; therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in Con-gress assembled, That the so-called States shall be

divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States, as hereinafter prescribed; and for that purpose Vir-ginia shall constitute the 1st District; North Caro-lina and South Carolina the 2d District; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the 3d District; Mississippi and Arkansas the 4th District, and Louisiana and Texas the 5th District. "SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, that it shall

be the duty of the General of the Army to assign to the command of each of said Districts an officer of the Regular Army not below the rank of Briga-dier-General, and to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority in the district to which SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be

the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid to protect all persons in their rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection, disorder and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow civil tribunals to take invisidation of and to try offenders, or when in his judgment, it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the Constitution and laws of the so-alled States to the contrary notwithstanding; a ull States to the contrary notwithstanding; a 'll legislative and judicial proceedings or processor to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State Governments with the exercise of military

authority under this Act, shall be void and of no

and Judicial officers of the United States shall not issue writs of habeas corpus in behalf of persons issue writs of habeas corpus in behalf of persons in military custody, unless some Commissioner or officer on duty in the district wherein the person is detained shall endorse upon said petition a statement certifying, upon honor, that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and circumstances of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be wrongful; and, further, that he believes that the indorsed petition is preferred in good faith and in furtherance of justice, and not to hinder or delay the nunishment of and not to hinder or delay the punishment of crime. All persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecesgary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment

shall be inflicted. "Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That no sentence of any Military Commission, or tribunal, hereby authorized, affecting the life or liberty of any person, shall be executed until it is approved by the superior officer in command of the District; and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act, except in so far as they conflict with its provisions."

FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH ON THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Impon. February 5 .- Queen Victoria opened the adjourned session of the British Parliament in person at two o'clock this afternoon, her Majosty going in state from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords in order to read her speech from throne on the occasion.

the throne on the occasion.

A cold and dreary morning ushered in a rainy, heavy day, and the popular belief or superstition that such royal pageants are specially favored with fine weather, or "Queen's weather," as they term it, utterly failed of realization in this instance. The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace from Windsor at eleven o'clock in the morning. She was met by the Cabinet ministers and great officers

of State, the heralds, pursuivants and other funcand repairs to be deducted from income, making the average exemption \$1500.

The violation of the Distillery Law is punishable by fine, and impresonment of not less than the afternoon. There was a fine display of military, but the plumes of the soldiers were draggled, and there uniforms rendered dull with heavy sparkles of rain. There were large numbers, crowds of people out,

but they were almost hidden under the forest of expanded unbrellas. There was no enthusiasm among them; there was no cheer as the Queen drove up to Westminster Hall or when she alighted, and no cheers for the Prince of Wales. The military band played the air "God Save the Queen," in really fine style; but the music appeared to fall on what may be termed sullen ears, for the people wade no response.

made no responses,
On reaching the Parliament the scene in the
House of Lords was magnificent. The nobility,
including the peers, their wives and dignitaries of the Church, were present in gorgeous costumes and robes. The peeresses and other ladies were in full dress, their costumes glittering with diamonds, and many of them, entitled by rank, with coronets on their heads. They were closks of

Queen Victoria, who was superbly robed, was duly announced by the heralds, and was received on entering the House by the vast audience rising to their feet. Her Majesty ascended the throne, the Premier of England, the Lord Chancellor and other officers of the Crown taking their proper ositions near her. The members of the House of Commons having

rose and read her speech in a clear and firm tone

At the conclusion of the speech the session of Parliament was declared duly open, and the royal or-lege, having reformed, returned to Buckingham Palace. The scene at the return was even, if possible, more dismal than that on the approach. Everybody in the crowd was thoroughly scaked with the rain. As the procession passed along, the with the rain. As the procession passed along, the Queen was greeted with cries of "Reform!" "Reform!" The people chaffed and made fun of the police and soldiery. There was not a cheer given. The police behaved with very great forbearance and mildness, or trouble would have ensued, as the large crowds which were turned out were ovi dently ripe for mischief.

There was a general prediction uttered that the

ent is the Parliament which Queen Victoria

minity enough to secure the effectiveness of the measure. None of the propositions before the fouse had sufficient friends to enforce them, even f. passed.

The time had arrived for Congress to concoct the measure which would secure effective unaments and command the support of every departments and command the support of every departments. The people assert that they will on that day show her Majesty the Queen a procession worth seeing. The bitterness of the popular feeling toward the Cabinet, and even Crown, is undisquised. There are placards posted in every street saving that "men without votes are serfs." Even

The Queen has resolved to appear in public more The following is the speech made by the Queen at the reopening of the Imperial Parliament:

My Londs: In again recurring to your advice My Lords: In again recurring to your advice and assistance, I am happy to inform you that my relation of the States.

Mr. Raymond was glad to hear it.

Mr. Hier announced the death of Henry Grides.

Appropriate resolutions were passed, and the House adjourned.

My Lords: In again recurring to your advice and assistance, I am happy to inform you that my relation with foreign Powers are on a friendly and satisfactory footing. I hope that the war in which Prussia, Austria and Italy have been engaged, may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in Europe. I have suggested to the Government of the United States a mode by which the questions are assistance, I am happy to inform you that my relation with foreign Powers are on a friendly and satisfactory footing. I hope that the war in which Prussia, Austria and Italy have been engaged, may lead to the establishment of a durable peace in the United States a mode by which the questions are constraints. pending between the two countries, arising out of the civil war, may receive an amicable solution, and which met, as I trust it will be in a correspondent

ding spirit, will remove all grounds of possible mis-understanding and promote relations of cordial friendship.

The war between Spain and the Republics of Chili and Peru still continues, the good offices of my Government, in conjunction with that of the Emperor of the French having failed to effect a tion numbers 500,000 Radicals pledged to sustain reconciliation. If, either by agreement between

the parties themselves or by the mediation of any other friendly power, peace should be restored, the objects which I have had in view will be equally

The discontent prevailing in some of the provinces of the Turkish Empire has broken out in actual insurrection in Crete. In common with my allies, the Emperer of the French and the Emperer of Russia, I have abstained from any actice in-terference in these internal disturbances, but joint efforts have been directed to bringing about im-proved relations between the Porte and its Chris-tian subjects, not inconsistent with the sovereign rights of the Sultan.
The protracted ne ot ations which arose out of the

the Governorship of the Danubian Principalities have been happilly terminated by an arrangement which has been sanctioned by the concurrence of all the Powers signatories of the treaty of 1856. Resolutions in favor of a more intimate union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have been passed by their several Legislatures, and delegates duly authorized, and representing all classes of colonial party and opinion, have concurred in the conditions upon which such have concurred in the conditions upon which such an union may be best effected in accordance with their wishes. A bill will be submitted to you which, by the consolidation of colonial interests and resources, will give strength to the sovereign provinces as members of the same empire, and animated by feelings of loyalty to the same sovereign.

I have heard with deep sorrow that the calamity of famine pressed heavily on my subjects in some parts of India. Instructions were issued to my flower that the total the same solver make the attents.

doverment in that country to make the utmos exertio s to mitigate the distress which prevailed during the autumn of last year. The blessings of an abundant harvest has since that time improved an abundant harvest has since that time improved the condition of the suffering districts.

The persevering efforts and unscrupulous asser-tions of treasonable conspirators have, during the last autumn, excited the hopes of some disaffected persons in Ireland, and the apprehensions of the loyal population; but the firm and temperate exer-

loyal population; but the firm and temperate exercise of the powers intrusted to the Executive, and the hostility manifested against the conspiracy became of all classes and deeds, have greatly tended to restore public confidence, and have rendered hopeless any attempt to disturb the general tranquility. I trust that you will consequently be enabled to dispense with the continuance of any exceptional legislation for that part of my dominions. I acknowledge with deep thankfulness to Almighty God, the great decrease which has taken place in the cholera, and in the pest which has attacked our cattle. But the continued prevalence acked our cattle. But the continued prevalence of the latter in some foreign countries, and its occasional reappearance in this, will render necessary some special measures of precaution; and I trust that the visitation of the former will lead to ncrossed attention to those sanitary measures which experience has shown to be the best preventive. Estimating as of the highest importance an adequate supply of pure and wholesome water, I have directed the issue of a commission to inquire into the best means of permanently securing such a supply for the metropolis and for the principal towns in the densely peopled districts of the king-

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have Gentlemen of the House of Commons: I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you. They have been prepared with a due regard to economy and the requirements of the public service. You will, I am assured, give your ready assent to a moderate expenditure calculated to improve the condition of my soldiers and to tay the foundation of an efficient Army of Receive.

leserve. My Lord and Gentlemen: Your attention will again be called to the state of the representation of the population in Parliament, and I trust that your deliberations, conducted in a spirit of moderation and mutual forbearance, may lead to the adop-tion of measures which, without undue disturb-ance of the balance of political power, shall freely extend the elective franchise.

extend the elective franchise.

The frequent occurrence of disagreement between the employers of labor and their workmen, causing much private suffering and public loss, and occasionally leading, as is alleged, to acts of outrage and violence, has induced me to issue a commission to inquire into and report upon the organization of the trades-unions and other societies, whether of workmen or employers, with power to engagest any improvement of the laws for er to suggest any improvement of the laws for their own benefit. Application will be made to you for Parliamentary powers, which will be necessary to make this inquiry effective. I have directed bills to be laid before you for the extension of other trades of the beneficial provisions of the nactory acts, "pecially reported by the Royal Commission on the employment of children, and for for better regulation, according to the principle of these acts, of workshops where women and children are largely employed.

The conditions of the mercantile marine has attracted my sarious attraction. Complete. factory acts, enecially reported by the Royal Com-

tracted my serious attention. Complaints are made that the supply of seamen is deficient, and the provision for their health and discipline on board ship are imperfect. Measures will be submitted to you with a view to increase the efficiency

of this important service.

I have observed with satisfaction the relaxation I have observed with satisfaction the relaxation recently introduced into the navigation laws of France. I have expressed to the Emperor my readiness to submit to Parliament a proposal for the extinction, on equitable terms, of the exemption from local charges on shipping which are still enjoyed by a limited number of individuals in Eritish ports, and have in anticipation of this step al-ready admitted British ships to the advantages of the new law. A bill upon this subject will forthwith be laid before you.

A bill will also be submitted to you for making

better provision for the arrangement of the affairs of railway companies which are unable to meet engagements.

Measures will be submitted to you for improve ing the management of the sick and other poor in the metropolis, and for a redistribution of some of

Your attention will also be called to the amendment of the law of Bankruptcy, to the consolidation of the Courts of Probate and Divorce and Admiralty, and to the means of disposing with greater dispatch and frequency of the increasing business in the Superior Courts of Common Law

and at the Assizes.

The relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland have engaged my attention, and a bill will be laid before you which, without interfering with the rights of property, will offer direct encouragement to occupiers of land to improve their holding, and provide a simple mode of obtaining compensation for permanent improvement.

I commend to your careful consideration these and other measures which will be brought before you, and I pray that your labors may, under the blessing of Providence, conduce to the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of my people.

ELEGANT DRESSES.—The second reception, given by General Grant, in Washington, last Wednesday ight, was largely attended, and the dresses of he ladies are described as rich and elegant. Mrs. General Grant wore an elegant white satin, trimmod with blue, tight fitting basque, trimmed with honiton lace; hair dressed with crimson. Mrs. General Heath was dressed in a magnificent ashes of rose silk; green velvet peplum, trimmed with gold lace. Mrs. J. S. Wilson were an elegant green with rount. gold lace. Mrs. Senator Sumner was attired in a black corded silk, with low neck and heavy black lace point. Mrs. Senator Chandler wors a pink satin, with white illusion overskirt; hair dressed with flowers. Mrs. Krountz wore a white colored silk trimmed with the folds of satin; diamond and pearl jewelry, and hair trimmed with natural flowers. Mrs. Oakes Ames was attired in a rich white silk, trimmed with black lace. Miss Black, daughter of Judge Black, were a white illusion dress, trimmed with blue silk and point lace. Mrs. Dr. Duhamel wore a green silk with white cloak. Mrs. McRuer, of California, wor a rich blue satin, trummed with black lace. Mrs. General Chetlin wore a heavy white corded silk, trimmed with honiton lace. Mrs. Carrington wore a lilac colored silk, trimmed with point lace and crystal. The Misses Wilson, of Maryland, looked very handsome; the elder wors a Tavender color figured silk, cut with low neck and trimmed with point lace; her sister wore a white silk, and pink talle skirt

THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE are at peace with the people of every other State. They are at peace with all the world. They obey the Constitution and the laws. The United States laws are respected and enforced in every Southern State. The people of that part of the Union are paying taxes under the laws of the United States. They invite Northern men to come among them, and assist in eloping the rich resources of their lands and their mines. They are purchasing nearly all of their goods and machinery at the North. Their business relations with the Northern States are pleasant and friendly. They are struggling to re-pair their shattered condition, and to raise food for themselves and action for all who demand it. Upon this people, who form a part of this Union Thaddeus Stevens and his followers are making rnaddeus stevens and ins followers are making war; and in making war upon them, the revolutionists are trampling upon the Constitution.

Is it possible that the Union can be sustained in the bands of such men?—London Times.

THE BRITISH NAVY IN 1867.—From an official re-turn just issued, under the authority of the Lords of the Admiralty, of the number, name, tonninge, armament and horse-power of each vessel comprising the British nayy, we find there are 579 ves sels of all descriptions, which may be classified a follows: 312 ships, corvettes and frigates; 72 sail-ng ships, 100 gunboats, 113 vossels employed in harbor service, 44 coast-quard cruisers and 88 coast-quard watch vessels. Of the foregoing no less than 262 are in commission and doing duty in various parts of the globe. In addition to the above there are also 24 vessels under construction many of which are in a very forward state for aunching. The following are the iron-clads :

March Philipper		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			
Ship. Captain	Guns.	Tous. 4272	Ship. Monarch.	Guns.	Tons. 5100
Ship, Hercules Inconstan	Guns. 12	OR-PLATE Tons.   5226   3978	Ship.	Guns.	Tons. 3716
Ship.	ARMOR-PL		Guns.	ORVETTE.	Tons. 2947
		golored	church	og in Me	mnhis.

Ar one of the colored churches in mempins, last Sunday night, the minister, having finished the sermon, announced that a collection would be taken up for missionary purposes. The "sasser" was accordingly sent around. When it came back to the pulpit, the preacher proceeded to count the amount received, and among the fractional currency he discovered a ten dollar Confederate bill. He looked at it for some time with evident disgust, and then took a calm look at his congregation over the top of his spectacles. Then the sermon, announced that a collection would couldn't do the subject justice himself.

REFORMS IN FRANCE.

LETTER OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON TO THE MINISTER OF STATE. PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, 19th Jan., 1867. Monsieur le Minister:
For some years past it has been asked whether our institutions have reached their limit of perfection, or whether further improvements ought to be realized; her ce has arison an uncertainty much

to be regretted, and which ought to be put an

end to.

Hitherto it has been your duty to struggle courageously, in my name, to repel unseasonable demands, and to leave to me the initiative of useful reforms, when the proper moment should arrive. At present, I believe it possible te give to the institutions of the empire all the development of which they are susceptible, and to the public liberties a further extension, without compromising the authority which I have traced out for myself the authority which the nation has connect to me.

The plan which I have traced out fer myself consists in correcting the imperfections which time has revealed, and in introducing the improvements compatible with our manners, since governing consists in profiting by the experience acquired, and in foreseeing the wants of the future.

The object of the decree of the 24th November, 1880, was to associate the Senate and the Legisland. The object of the decree of the 24th November, 1860, was to associate the Senate and the Legislative Body more directly in the policy of the Government, but the discussion on the Address has not produced the results which were expected from the control of the c it. It has occassionally uselessly inflamed public opinion, given rise to unprofitable discussions, and caused the loss of a considerable time, valuable for caused the loss of a consideragic time, valuable for business. I believe that, without weakening the prerogatives of the deliberative Powers, the Address may be replaced by the right of interpellation, wisely regulated.

Another modification has seemed to me necessary in the relations of the Government with the great Bodies of the State. I have thought that

by sending the Ministers into the Senate and the Legislative Body, by virtue of a special delegation, to take part in certain discussions, I would better tilize the strength of my Government without de-parting from the terms of the Constitution, which admits no joint responsibility between the Ministers, and makes them dependent solely on the

Chief of the State.

But the reforms which it is proper to adopt ought not to stop there. A bill will be proposed to confer exclusively on the Correctional Tribunals jurisdiction in case of Press offences, and thus to suppress the discretionary power of the Government. It is equally necessary to regulate, legislatively, the right of meeting, still keeping it within the limits which public safety requires. I said last year that my Government desired to go forward on itim ground, capable of supporting authority and liberty. By the measures which I have just indicated my words are realized. I do not disturb the cated, my words are realized; I do not disturb the foundations which fifteen years of calm and prosperity have consolidated; I strengthen them further by drawing closer together. the great public Powers; by assuring by the law to all citizens fresh guarantees; by achieving, in fine, the crowning of the edifice raised by the national Whereupon, Monsieur le Ministre, I pray God to have you in his holy keeping. NAPOLEON.

THE DECREE. His Majesty's letter is followed by the following

Imperial decree : Napoleon, by the grace of God and the national will, Emperor of the French. To all whom these presents may concern, greet-

Wishing to give to the discussions in the great Bodies of the State on the home and foreign policy of the government greater utility and precision, we do hereby decree:

ABTICLE 1. The members of the Senate and of

ART. 4. After the close of the debate, the Chamber pronounces the order of the day pure and simple, or refers the matter to the government.

ART. 5. The order of the day, pure and simple, has always the priority.

ART. 6. The reference to the Government can only be pronounced in the following terms: "The Senate (or the Legislative Body), calls the attention of the Government to the object of the interpellation." In that case, an extract of the deliberations is transmitted to the Ministry of State.

ART. 7. Each of the Ministers may, by special authority of the Emperor, be charged, in con-junction with the Minister of State, the Presidents and Ministers of the Council of State, to represent the Government before the Senate or Legislative Body in the discussion of business or of par-

hamentary bills.

AET. 8. Are abrogated—articles 1 and 2 of our decree of the 24th November, 1860, which declare that the Senate and the Legislative Body shall vote every year at the opening of the session an ad-dress in reply to the speech from the Throne. Arr. 9. Our Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries, this 10th day of January, 1867.

OFFICIAL EXPLANATION. The Moniteur appends the following explanatory statement regarding the important measures specified above:

"A few words will suffice to explain the spirit and scope of the decree just given. That of the 24th November, 1860, in introducing into the French intitutions the annual vote of an address, had for its object to associate the great bodies of the State more directly with the policy of the Government. That measure, which auticipated public apinion, was received as a new and striking testimony of the Sovereign's liberal initiative and of his wish to was received as a new and striking testimony of the Sovereign's liberal initiative and of his wish to found representative government on solid bases. There could be no question of weakening the important position of the Chambers, but, on the contrary, to render it more practical and more efficacious in freeing it from the imperfections which six years' experience had manifested. The debates in the Chambers are incontestably of a nature to exercise a legitimate and sa'utary influence on the march of events, when they have for result to bring to light public feeling on a real and present interest. But every one was struck with the fact that the disquestiong on the address tend more and more to depart from the line traced by the speech from the Throne to which it was to reply. Wanting, therefore, a precise basis and clearly fefined subject, they run the risk sometimes of mandering into the region of vague theories and abstract ideas; and other times, of losing themselves in the minutest details of the administration. Under these conditions, they are liable to be indefinitely prolonged, and tend rather to heat men's minds than to clucidate questions—and rather to favor verbiage than business, which they deprive of valuable time. Already their duration has aguined proportions which could not have been foreseen, and which, from the experience of the past in France and that of other countries, could not have een, and which, from the experience of the past in France and that of other countries, could not have heen expected. (1.) This state of things has led to complaints which the Government could not but take into consideration. The decree proposes to set aside these inconveniences, while maintaining intact the participation of the Chambers and strengthening by defining it. What the debates could gain in sincerity and in public utility, when they are based on a circumscribed question, known beforehand, bearing on a serious and precise interest, is so evident that there is no need to enlarge on it. Such is the advantage of in terpellations. The decree, faithful to the spirit which inspired it, decides that the majority of the Bureau is not necessary to authorize such demands. The favorable opinion of two out of five in the Senate, and four out of nine in the legislation. in the Senate, and four out of nine in the legisla-tive body, suffices to authorize them. That is a guarantee that the tribune will be open to every cause really worthy of an exceptional debate. The Chamber can express its opinion in two ways—by the order of the day, pure and simple, if it finds-the interpellation groundless; and by reference to the Government, if the question merits particular attention. The Government is thus placed in a position to know the sentiments of the Chamber, and to pay the attention to them required by pub-lic interest and its own responsibility. To go lic interest and its own responsibility. To go further would be to run the risk of altering the har-

further would be to run the risk of altering the harmony of the powers, such as they are regulated by the Constitution, and to exceed the range of a simple decree. The cases in which the legislative body and the Senate can express a direct and absolute judgment, terminating in a vote of adoption or refusal, are rigorously defined in the fundamental compact. Independently of special laws, those of the contingent of the army, supplementary credits, and budget furnish every year numerous occasions for the deputies to regularly exercise their control over public affairs. The substitution of interpellations for the Address has, as a noceasary consequence, the provisions which concerns ary consequence, the provisions which concerns the Ministers, and which gives a greater latitude to the sovereign in the designation of the organs charged to speak in his name, and, in certain cases, charged to speak in his name, and, in certain cases, more authority to the explanations furnished. But it was requisite that the terms of the Constitution should not be outpassed, which provided that the Ministers shall only be dependent on the Chief of the State, that they are only responsible each in what concerns himself for the acts of the Government; that there is no solidarity among them, and that they cannot be members of the legislative body. The decree does not, nor could it, make any change in these prescriptions; and, therefore, the Ministers only present themselves before the Chambers as delegates from the Chief of the State, on the occasions of which he will remain the only

on the occasions of which he will remain the only judge; the Council of State, however, preserving its constitutional role. What the country requires above everything is, that truth, justice and the above everything is, that truth, justice and the general interest may issue triumphantly from the public discussions. In that point of view, this day's decree will be considered by all impartial minds as realizing a notable progress."

THE CUBANS AMAZED AT YANKEE AUDACITY .-Our Cuban cotemporaries are amazed at Mr. Sum-ner's resolution "that the Government of the Uni-ted States forbid foreign nations to introduce with ruling despotically over themselves, and mean to rule the outside world too? Don't know, congregation over the top of his spectacles. Then clapping the uncurrent bill upon the open Bible with indignant emphasis, he exclaimed: "Brederin, with ruling despotically over themselves, and mean to rule the outside world too? Don't know, Signor Diario: can't tell what the Yankee nation will do yet. Better strengthen up the Moro and Cabanas, and give a few more guns to the Twelve Apostles. Apostles.

MARRIED, . In Orangeburg District, on the evening of the 17th January, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rov. LARK O'NEALL, SAMUEL H. STOCKER, of Charleston, S. C., to JUELLA J., third daughter of MIDDLETON BULL, Esq., of said District.

On Thursday evening, February 7th, by Rev. Thomas SMITH, D. L. GLEN, Jr., and SUSIE J. EAGAR, both of

OBITUARY.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE, on Wednesday evening, 19th ult., after a chort illness, Mrs. ADELAIDE O. DOUGHTY, in the 23d year of her age.

The death of this young wife has cast a cloud of sorrow over those who knew and loved her, which time can never dispel. Not many months ago she was led to the altar, a blooming and happy bridg. How many fond hopes and aspirations of happiness were indulged in; but, alsa for all human nopes, the destroying angel Death laid his hand upon her, and her chaste spirit took its flight back to God. May those who mourn her untimely end reconcile their sorrow to the belief that their loss is her etarnal gain.

We know that then art happy, With thy "angel plumage" on,
But our hearts are very desolate
To think that thou art gone;
Aid when, before the Saviour's throne,
We all in Heaven shall meet,
Thou art as bright and fair a one
As we shall hope to greet.

23 The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mrs. LOUISA LEMAN, and of her sons. E. P. and W. W. LEMAN, and also of her daughter, Mrs. T. G. RAVES, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at the residence of Mrs. T. G. RAVEN, No. 51 Hasel street, at half-past Nine o'clock This Morning, without further invitation. The Relatives, Friends and Acquain-

ances of Mr. and Mrs. L. B. WHITTEMORE, Mr. and Mrs. C. WHITTEMORE, Mrs. J. L. REOMPRE, and Mr. and Mrs. J. S. RHODES, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral Services of the former, at his late residence No. 8 Radeliffe street, To-Morrow (Tuesday) Morning, a Ten o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gin, a as Remedial Agent.

GIN, AS A REMEDIAL AGENT, HAS BEEN IN FA-VOR with the profession for a very long period, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining a pure article, it has fallen into disuse in many sections of the country, much to the regret of medical men, who consider it almost a specific in very many diseases. For all cases of Gravel, pure Gin, if administered under professional guidance, will certainly work a cure; and if taken as a preventive, secting, as it does on the sensitive membranes it despuses will certainly work a cure; and if taken as a preventive, acting, as it does, on the sensitive membranes, it cleanses the parts so as to remove all possible sediment. Administered in the same way, it will prevent the formation of Calcuit, and do away with those terrible operations, therefore, so necessary for their permanent removal. Gin is of incalculable benefit to females in those diseases so peculiar to the sex, and from its tonic, as well as its anodyne properties, it is frequently superior to iron, bark, or even the electrical remedies. In cases of a positive tendency to Philists, or Consumption, Gin, in proper quantities, by supplying or filling up the constant dying out of the natural fire of the system, will often entirely ward off that awful disease, which carries off one-eighth of the population of the United States annually. Pure Gin has this peculiar advantage over other diffusible stimuli, that it exhibitants without creating any thirst of an unhealthy character, it soothes while it also excites, and is a powerful nervine as well as an active tonic.

"BININGER" OLD LONDON DOCK GIN of the government greater utility and precision, we do hereby decree.

Abricial I. The members of the Senate and of the Legislative Body may address interpellations to the government:

Art. 2. Any demand to exercise that right must be made in writing and signed by five members at least, and must contain a summary of the object of the questions to be put; it must be delivered to the President, who will communicate it to the Minister of State, and refer it to the Bureaus for examination.

Art. 3. If two Bureaus of the Senate, or four of the Legislative Body, express the opinion that the questions may be brought forward, the Chamber will fix a day for the discussion.

Art. 4. After the close of the debate, the Chamber pronounces the order of the day pure and sim-

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COCOA WHITE AND RED FIGURED MATTINGS,

nce of our stock of DRY GOODS at 10 per ent, below cost, to make room for new goods we are

bout receiving.
Empress Cloths, at \$1 per yard
French Mcdno, first quality, from \$1 to \$1 25
Castmeres, from 35 cents to \$2 50, all wool Calicoes, from 1234 to 20 cents, fast colors Flannels, all wool, at from 40 to 60 cents Shawls, from \$1 to \$10. And the balance of our stock in proportion. The ladies and gentlemen of Charleston and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock be-

BLOCK & LOYNS.

KID GLOVES.

N ASSORTMENT OF "SEAMLESS" KID GLOVES, J. R. READ & CO..

Mr. POZNANSKI refers all those interested in the

matter to his Pamphlet, wherein will be found a full description of the system proposed, and the results obtained by its application to several buildings in this Office, No. 20 BROAD STREET, LAW RANGE.

Factory, No. 447 KING STREET, at the Gas Apparatus

Works of WM. F. PADDON.

Office hours from 10 to 2 o'clock. February 1 EDWARD M. L'ENGLE.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Orders may be left at either of these places.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS IN EAST FLORIDA. References—McCrady & Son, Adams & Frost, Wm. Mc-Burney, Eeq. f Gmo\* December 21

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH

MANHOUD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH restored in four weeks, by Dr. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE. Dr. Ricord (of Paris), after years of earest solicitation, has at length acceded to the earnest requests of the American public, and appointed an Agent in New York for the sale of his valued and highly-prized Essence of Life. This wonderful agent will restore manhood to the most shattered constitutions, whother arising from excesses, the effects of climate, or natural causes. The time vequired to cure the most invoterate case is four weeks; and if used according to printed instructions, which are very simple, failure is impossible. This life restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. It is acknowledged by the medical press to be the greatest discovery ever made. Its developing powers are miraculous. Success in every case is as certain as that science overthrows ignorance. Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life is sold in cases, with full instructions for use, at \$3, or four quantities in one for \$9, structions for use, at \$3, or four quantities in one for \$9, and will be sent to any part, carefully packed, on receipt of remittance to his accredited agent.
PHILIP ROLAND, March 23 1y No. 34 Liberty street, New York.

SHIPPING. FOR NEW YORK.



QUAKER CITY.

WILL LEAVE ADGRE'S SOUTH WEARF ON SAT-URDAY, February 16, at -- o'clock, February 11 RAVENEL & CO., Agents. FOR NORTH EDISTO AND ROCK-VILLE.

THE STEAMER W. FRAZIER

CAPT. JOS. F. TORRENT,

WILL LEAVE ATLANTIC WHARF AS ABOVE, ON W Tuesday, February 12th, at 10 o'clook A. M.,
No way freight or way passengers received.
All Freight must be paid on the wharf. Shippers will
take notice. Apply to February 11 2 North Atlantic Wharf

FOR NEW YORK—MEHCHANTS'
LINE—TO SAIL THURSDAY, 14TH INST).—
The favorite Packet Schooner LILLY, B. Francis Master, having all her heavy freight on board, wants \$50 BALES COTTON and LIGHT FREIGHT, to fill up and sail as above.

February 9 2 WILLIAM BOACH. FOR LIVERPOOL, THE NEW first-class British Ship BESSIE CROSBY, Crosby Master, having a pertion of her cargo engagements, apply to ROBERT MURE & CO., February 8 6 Boyce & Co.'s Wharf. FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FINE ship ROBT. C. WINTHROP, STUART Master, having a large portion of her carjo engaged, will have dispatch for the above port. For

SPECIAL NOTICES.

nts, apply to the Captain on board, o PATTERSON & STOCK, Opposite Accommodation Wharf

Freight engagen

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AP-PLICATION will be made for renewal of SCRIP FOR FIFTY SHARES (New Issue) SOUTH CAROLINA RAIL-ROAD AND BANK STOOK No. 529, issued March Sist, 1860, in the name of THOMAS P. LIDE, the original SPECIAL NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. Consignees per steamship WHIRLWIND, from Philadelphis, are hereby notified that she will commence discharging her cargo-immediately after arrival at South Atlantic Wharf. At the solicitation of the shippers in

Philadelphia the ship was loaded at Chester, thus incurring the expenses of Railroad freight to that place. which expense has been added to the freight, and which amount Consignees will; please notify the Discharging Clerk of their willingness to pay before the delivery of their goods. H. F. BAKER & QO, Agent. February 11 NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER STEAM. SHIP MONEKA are hereby notified that she is This Day discharging cargo at North Atlantic Wharf. All Goods

All Freight amounting to fifteen (15) dollars, or less must be paid on the wharf before delivery of Goods. February 11 CONSIGNEES PER STEAMER CARROLL

from Baltimore, are hereby notified that the ship is This

Day discharging cargo at Pier No. 1, Union Wharves. All

remaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at ex-

goods remaining on the wharf after sunset uncalled for will be stored at their expense and risk. MORDECAI & CO., Agents.

AST CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, CHARLES-TON.—The Members (colored) of this Church were regslarly dismissed from the three White Baptist Churche of this City, to form a separate Church. They are wor shiping for the present at Bonum's Hall, John street, between Meeting and King. They have purchased a lot and are soliciting contributions to enable them to erect a

House of Worship. They are believed to be plous and worthy persons, and their object is respectfully commended to all who have the ability and disposition to aid such enterprises. The following members of the said Church have been authorized to make collections : CHARLES SMALLS, THOMAS A. DAVIS, EDWARD HAIG, DANIEL D. MCALFIN, JOHN BEE,

and SAMUEL STEWARD. Charleston, S. C., June 27, 1866. Rev. LUCIUS CUTRBERT. Pastor Citadel Square Church

Rev. E. T. WINKLER. Pastor United Church JAMES TUPPER, WILLIAM S. HENERY, WILLIAM G. WHILDEN, Denoons Citadel Square Church. January 4

THE HEALING POOL AND HOUSE OF MERCY.-HOWARD - ASSOCIATION REPORTS, for Young Men, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE. with sure means of relief. Sent in scaled letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. January 15

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE E. M. WHITING, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Charleston (Judicial) District, at the next election. September 10

NOTICE TO MARINERS. CAPTAINS AND PILOTS wishing to anchor their vessels in Ashley River, are requested not to do so anywhere within direct range of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILBOAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of the Ashley River; by which precaution, contact with the Submarine Telegraph Cable will be avoided. S. C. TURNER, H. M.

Harbor Master's Office, Charleston, February 6, 1866. February 7 NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH CAROLI-

NA. IN CHARLESTON .- Books of Subscription to the Capital Stock of this Bank, amounting to \$300,000 (divided into 3000 Shares of \$100 each), with privilege of increase to an amount not exceeding \$1,000,000, will be opened at the Book Store of Mr. S. G. COURTENAY, No. 9 Broad street, on Monday, the 11th instant, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and continue open every day, during the same hours, until Saturday, the 16th inst inclusive, unless the requisite amount of Stock be sooner subscribed. Five (\$5) Dollars per Share will be required at the time of subscription, and the remainder in such nstalments as may be called for by the Board of Direc

WILLIAM B. HERIOT, ] P. H. KEGLER,
WILLIAM'G. WHILDEN,
M. D STROBEL, February 7

ARTIFICIAL EYES .- ARTIFICIAL HU-MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Dra. F. SAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed by loissonneau, of Paris), No. 509 Broadway, New York. AST BEAUTIFUL HAIR,—CHEVALIER'S

LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to

its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stope its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair iressing. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hairdressers, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, New SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D. York. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The only true and perfect Dye-harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of Bad

Dyes. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful.

Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. street, New York. BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT. December 10 AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.—OLD EYES nade new, without Spectacles, Doctor or Medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1130 Broadway, New York. . \*

November 9 Greenville Mountaineer, A LARGE WEEKLY, 18 ISSUED EVERY THURS-Inserted at usual rates.

G. E. ELFORD, | Editors. LAW NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED ARE ASSOCIATED AS PART-NERS, and propose to practice in the STATE COURTS OF LAW AND EQUITY for the Districts of Barnwell, Beaufort and Colleton, under the name and style of "DAVANT."

Office, for the present, at GILLISONVILLE, South SHIPPING.

FOR NEW YORK. THE FINE STEAMSHIP CARLOTTA, CAPTAIN CHARLES COLLINS, will leave Brown & Co. & South Wharf on Tuesday, the 12th Instant, at 9 o'clock South what on Thermay, the The Carlotta has elegant accommodations for passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO., February 9 8 No. 75 East Bay.

FOR FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH, BRUNSWICK, ST. MABY'S FERNANDINA JACKSONVILLE AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER AS FAB AS PALATEL.

> THE FINE STRAMER KATE

CAPTAIN T. J. LOCKWOOD, WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF ON W every Wednesday Morning, at 8 o'clock precisely

AF Freight rebesived daily and stored free of charge,
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or at the offace of JOHN MAHONEY, Jr., 48 East Bay,
November 13 Above Craig, Tuomey & Co's CHARLESTON & GEORGETOWN

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TUESDAY AND FRIDAY HORNING, at 70 clock.
Returning, will leave Georgetown every THURSDAY
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For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to office of
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January 16 Suth Atlantic V harf.

FOR PALATKA, FLA. ERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL THE LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER. 714 2 CO CONTROL OF



"DICTATOR," - 1000 TONS BURDEN.

CAPTAIN LOUIS M. COXETPER ON AND AFTER THE 26TH OCTOBER, THIS FINE
SHIP will sail from Middle Atlantic Wharf, every
Friday Night, at 10 o'clock, for the above places.
All freight must be paid here by shippens.
Gangs of 'egroes w'll be taken to the shore position
the St. John's River at \$5 each. Children under ten
years of age free. Horses and Andes at redured rates,
\$67-Country papers adventising "the DICTATOR" will
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THE OUTEN. SCOTLAND 3,698 HALL
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